Bimekizumab efficacy through 3 years in patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis: Long-term pooled analysis from BE BRIGHT

Synopsis
• A key determinant of biologic discontinuation in plaque psoriasis is loss of response over time; considering long-term treatment efficacy is therefore important.1
• Bimekizumab (BKZ), a monoclonal IgG1 antibody that selectively inhibits interleukin (IL)-17F in addition to IL-17A,2 has demonstrated rapid and superior efficacy in the treatment of patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in head-to-head studies versus ustekinumab, adalimumab, and secukinumab, with established long-term durability of response.1–7

Objective
To report efficacy of BKZ from baseline through 3 years of treatment in patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis, pooled across three phase 3 clinical trials and their open-label extension (OLE).

Methods
• Data were pooled from the following trials: BE SURE, BE VIVID, BE READY, and their OLE. (Figure 1) 3–5,7
• Proportions of patients achieving PASI 75 (≥75% improvement in Psoriasis Area and Severity Index from baseline), PASI 90, PASI ≤2, PASI 100, BSA ≤1%, and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) 0/1 (no effect of skin disease on a patient’s life)5 are reported over 3 years.
• Data are reported for all patients who were treated continuously with BKZ through the initial and maintenance periods, and then entered the OLE (BKZ Total). Data are also presented for the subgroup that received BKZ Q4W/Q8W (initial/maintenance/OLE).
• Data are reported using modified non-responder imputation (mNRI): patients who discontinued treatment due to lack of efficacy or treatment-related adverse events were considered non-responders at subsequent timepoints; multiple imputation was used for all other missing data. Data are also reported using non-responder imputation (NRI) and as observed case (OC) for all outcomes.

Results
• 771 patients continuously treated with BKZ through to the end of the first year entered the OLE. 197 patients received BKZ Q4W/Q8W/ Q8W.
• Baseline characteristics for included patients are presented in Table 1.
• At Week 16, patients in the BKZ Total group achieved high levels of PASI 75, PASI 90, and PASI ≤2 response (Figure 2A–C, Table 2).
• – These responses remained high through to Year 3 (Week 148) (Figure 2A–C, Table 2).
• PASI 100, BSA ≤1%, and DLQI 0/1 responses increased through the first year (Figure 2D–F, Table 2).
• – High levels of PASI 100, BSA ≤1%, and DLQI 0/1 response achieved at Year 1 were sustained through to Year 3 (Figure 2D–F, Table 2).
• Similar trends were observed in patients that received BKZ Q4W/Q8W/Q8W (Figure 2A–F, Table 2).

Conclusions
High and durable clinical and health-related quality of life responses were observed over 3 years of BKZ treatment across three phase 3 trials and their OLE.